

Civil & Religious INTELLIGENCER.

No. 7.]

SANGERFIELD, N. Y.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1846

[Vol. I.]

From a late London Paper.

The following are further particulars of the attack on the Exeter Mail Coach:—On its way to London, it was attacked on Sunday night, at Winterslow Hut, seven miles on this side of Salisbury, in a most extraordinary manner. At the moment when the coachman pulled up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal. This produced a great confusion and alarm: two passengers who were inside the mail got out ran into the house, and locked themselves up in a room above stairs: the horse was kicked and plunged violently, and it was with difficulty the coachman could prevent the carriage from being overturned. It was soon perceived by the coachman and guard, by the light of the lamps, that the animal which had seized the horse was a huge lioness. A large mastiff dog came up and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse, and turned upon him. The dog fled, but was pursued and killed by the lioness, within about 40 yards of the place. It appears that the beast had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the road side, belonging to the proprietors of a Menagerie, on their way to Salisbury fair. An alarm being given, the keepers pursued and hunted the lioness into a hovel under a granary, which served for keeping agricultural implements. About half past eight they had secured her so effectually, by barricading the place, as to prevent her escape. The lioness, it appears, attacked the horse in front, and springing at his throat, had fastened the talons of her fore feet on each side of his neck, close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into his chest. In this situation she hung, while the blood was seen flying, as if a vein had been opened by a lancet. The ferocious animal missed the throat and the jugular vein, but the horse is so dreadfully torn, he is not expected to survive. The expression of agony in his tears and moans was most pitious and affecting. A fresh horse having been procured, the mail drove on after having been detained 3-4 of an hour.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

Gallery—Last evening about eight o'clock, three fellows went into the tavern in Market-street, above Fourth, known by the name of the Conestogue Waggon, and called for a mug of beer. The beer being

disposed of they handed the landlord a two dollar note to change.—Not having loose change enough in his pocket, the landlord drew out a roll of bank notes, value between 2 and 300 dollars, and was proceeding to pick out the change, when one of the fellows very deliberately threw the contents of his snuff box into the face and eyes of the landlord, while another snatched the roll of bank notes out of his hand and all made off up Market-street. It was in vain Mr Knorr groped about and hallooed Robbery and Murder, the thieves got clear off and have not since been heard of.

Dem Press.

New-York, Dec. 6.

Flour—We perceive it is stated in the Maryland Monitor, that Flour, which only, last week, was selling at Baltimore, at \$14 the barrel, had fallen to 10. As the market price, like water, will always find a level, we may hope, before long, to partake of this salutary fall in this necessary article of life.

A Committee of the Virginia Legislature has reported, that the petition of Abraham Newton, praying a divorce from his wife, she having borne a mulatto child five months after marriage, is reasonable. In this report the House of Delegates concurred.

In Ohio, Margaret Logan recovered \$1000 dollars (all that was demanded) of Robert Gray, for breach of promise of marriage.

Maj. Gen. Scott has obtained a furlough and gone to Virginia. It is said he is intended for the next Secretary of the War Department. Also it is mentioned that he is about to compile a book on Military Discipline, from materials collected while he was in Europe.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, says, there will be great rejoicings here in a few days on account of the declaration of independence. There is no danger of the province coming under the dominion of Old Spain again.

A fire lately happened at Canandalgua—loss \$4000, partly made up by contribution.

At the late great fire in New-York the loss was estimated at \$200,000.

From the Kingston (U. C.) Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—On taking up the New-York Spectator of the 16th inst. I observed a paragraph (avowedly copied into that paper from the Watertown American Advocate,) to the following effect:—

"A British Deserter.—It is stated that about the 1st inst. a British deserter from Kingston passed through Sackett's Harbor, and was soon pursued by three armed English Officers, who overtook and secured him at Henderson. While the Officers, were conducting their prisoner back to Kingston, a number of Ship Carpenters and other citizens of Sackett's Harbor interfered and effected his escape."

Now, Sir, the facts to which the above has allusion, are as follows:—

Two officers belonging to the 70th regiment, stationed at Kingston, were sent over, by me, to Sackett's Harbor, not armed, nor with the view of seizing a deserter; but as private gentlemen, in pursuit of a villain who had committed the most daring robbery on his master & in whose detection and punishment every upright citizen of every nation ought to have felt alike interested. The said two gentlemen applied in a regular manner to the Civil Magistrate (paying the required fees) in order to the culprit's being committed to prison, in the full confidence that the American laws would deal justly by the offender; but, with regret do I publish to the world, that the Civil Magistrate of that section of the U. States, after receiving the prisoner into his custody, and being paid for his trouble, had the effrontery of winking at his escape, following up his duplicity by the degrading acknowledgement that the prisoner's rescue was effected by the daring violence of a lawless Mob.—Thus it is, Mr. Editor, by similar mis-statements as the one inserted in the American Advocate, are rancorous feelings excited, and jealous suspicions begat in the minds of the subjects of two nations who have the strongest possible incentives to reciprocal good offices and durable friendship.

Your obed't. serv't.

THOMAS EVANS.

Lt. Col. Com'd. 70th Regt

Extraordinary bones have lately been found in Lancaster co. Pa. in opening a passage to a stone quarry, on the lands of Joel Lighter, Esq. One of those bones, supposed to be part of the fore leg of some animal, was found to be 22 inches in circumference at the large, and 10 1-2 inches at the small end. Within three or four feet were several other large bones. They were found eight or nine feet below the surface, imbedded in the middle of a stratum of hard clay, the clay being covered with rich black earth.

Amendments to the Constitution have been proposed in Congress, by Mr. Pickens, of N Carolina, providing that all the states shall be divided into districts for the election of Representatives to Congress, and of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

Price Current at Brockville, Indiana, Nov. 12.—Corn and oats at 25 cents per bushel; wheat 75 cts rye 40; beef at 3 1 2 and pork at 4 cents per lb. Brockville was a wilderness in 1813, and has now 80 houses and stores.

That apt remarker, Dr. Franklin, observes, "The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine cloaths, fine houses, nor fine furniture." It is even so; and it is this supreme regard to the eyes of others that leads multitudes of men and women into extravagant ruinous expenses. Without adequate funds they build them fine houses, and purchase their fine furniture, and array themselves with costly apparel, that others may gaze upon them as persons possessed of taste and of refined enjoyments; and by these means they are presently stripped of the very necessities of life. Conn. Courant

Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) Dec. 6.

Singular instance of female heroism.—About two weeks since, the wife of Mr. John Cobb, of Providence in this county, observed a wolf following some sheep directly towards the house in which they lived; and as her husband was absent from home, she immediately took down his rifle, and approached the wolf, who stopped as she advanced. She levelled the piece at him and snapped it three times in succession without effect. Being convinced that the rifle would not go off, she resolved upon another mode of attack, and immediately approached the wolf, who began to advance, and with the breech of the gun she struck him on the head, when the breech broke off; not discouraged, however, at this accident, she kept the wolf at bay with the barrel and called to her son, (a boy of 10 years) to bring an axe: who did so; but as he approached, the wolf made towards him, when he threw the axe at the wolf and retreated. The wolf immediately turned, and again attacked the woman who had in the meantime secured a club, with which she beat the wolf and killed him, without receiving any injury.

A Mr. Dickson, cordial distiller, in New-York, blew his brains out on Monday morning last. He placed the muzzle of his gun under his chin and sprung the trigger with a broomstick.

THE CHRISTIAN'S WEEKLY MONITOR.

From the Religious Intelligencer.—(Found also in the Panoplist)

REPORT

*Of the Prudential Committee, of the American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions.*

Concluded from page 259.

It is an interesting fact that several youths brought from the Sandwich Isles, are now resident in this country. Four of them having for a considerable time engaged the attention of liberal and active friends of missions, have by them been recommended to the notice of your Committee; and the Committee have thought it right to receive them under the patronage of this board, to educate with a view to their being sent back in due time to their own native Isles, qualified to be employed as preachers or teachers to their native countrymen. These four youths, by the grace of God accompanying the means which have been used with them, have renounced their heathenism, appear to have been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, commend themselves to all around them as engaged and exemplary Christians, and testify a deep concern for their idolatrous parents, and brethren, and people, and an ardent desire to be instruments of imparting to them the blessings of the Gospel. Their faculties are vigorous; their proficiency in their studies is good; and the promise which they give of future usefulness is highly encouraging. Another, a son of a king in one of the Islands, has lately come to the knowledge of the Committee, and measures are taken to obtain his discharge from the naval service of the United States, that he may be placed under advantages similar to those which his four countrymen enjoy. Your Committee cannot but gratefully recognize the hand of God in bringing these lately pagan youths to our shores, placing them within the influence of Christian benevolence, inclining their hearts to the Gospel, and producing in them the desire of making known the unspeakable grace to their countrymen. It is an intimation which deserves attention, and may lead to very important events; and it is submitted to the wisdom of the Board to determine upon a plan to be adopted for the education, not only of the youth already under our care, but of such others from heathen lands, as Providence from time to time may offer to our patronage and direction.

The Committee feel a great pleasure in acknowledging the continued and liberal benefactions, which have been received the year past from numerous auxiliary Societies, and individuals. More than ten thousand and eight hundred dollars have been paid into the Treasury, within the time just mentioned, beside the legacy of the late Mrs. Norris, which is now in a productive state. The particulars of all donations to the Board have already been published, and the summaries will appear in the Treasurer's annual statements. The Committee are deeply impressed with a sense of their responsibility, as almoners of that bounty, which Christian benevolence has placed at their disposal, to be expended in promoting the salvation of the heathen world.

While the smiles of Divine Providence on this infant institution, and the fruits of Divine Grace in the contributions to our treasury, are to be seen,

voutly and thankfully recognized, the impression cannot be too deep upon this Board, nor upon the Chr. public, that all that has yet been done is only a small beginning in a long neglected work, of immense extent and importance. Long has the Infidel reproached Christianity on account of the narrow limits within which it has been confined. The reproach belongs neither to our holy religion nor to its adorable Author. Christianity is adapted in its nature, its institutions, its whole design, to the condition and necessities, to the relations and interests, temporal and eternal, of all mankind: and from the day of our Lord's ascension, his momentous edict has been in force, and binding upon Christians in every age and in every place. *Go ye and make disciples of all nations:—Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.*—This command has not been fulfilled. Eighteen centuries have passed away, and three fourths of the inhabitants of the earth are yet without the Gospel! It is a reproachful, an awful fact. For this large portion of mankind, amounting by estimation to six hundred millions, the whole of Christendom at this day, after the powerful excitements of the last 20 years, supplies only about two hundred missionaries:—only one preacher of the Gospel to three millions of souls, dwelling in darkness and the shadow of death. Were portions of the unevangelized people of the world to be assigned to the several Protestant Christian nations, according to their numbers and their means for supplying missionaries, not less than one hundred millions would fall to the share of our own nation. For these we now employ nine or ten missionaries; not more than one to ten millions of souls! Is it time then to slacken our hands,—to relax our exertions,—to caution those who are coming forward with their liberalities lest they do too much for this object? How then shall we answer for that hundred millions of souls to Him who, though He was rich yet for our sakes became poor, and who is calling upon us with all the energy of his love, and all the majesty of his authority, to impart the Gospel of his salvation to them! The vast magnitude of the work of promulgating the Gospel in every region of the heathen world, and the pressing duty, which lies with such accumulated weight upon Christian nations, might almost overwhelm with despondency, instead of stimulating to exertions. But it can be shown, with unanswerable conclusiveness, that the energies of Christendom, if wisely directed, and accompanied with a divine blessing would be amply sufficient to send the Gospel into every dark corner of the earth, and supply a competent number of faithful preachers, within the short period of a quarter of a century. Let the friends of missions take courage; let them arise with one heart and a stedfast purpose, and apply themselves to the great enterprize before them; and let each one resolve for himself, whatever others may do, that he will not forget the heathen, while he has hands to labor, a tongue to plead, or a heart to pray.

In behalf of the Prudential Committee.

SAMUEL WORCESTER, Clerk.

Hartford, Sept. 18, 1816.

Eighth Report of the Jews' Society, (of London)

(Continued from page 263.)

PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year, the work of the Rev. Mr. Scott, in answer to Rabbi Crooll, the intended publication of which was announced in the last Report, has come forth. It is distinguished by all that extent of scriptural

knowledge, Christian temper, and sound argument, which might have been anticipated by those who were acquainted with Mr. Scott's former writings; and which render it worthy as well of its venerable author, as of the Sacred Cause which it defends. Your Committee recommend this work to the Members of the Society generally; both as exhibiting, at one view, the chief points of controversy between Jews and Christians, and as containing evidence of the present religious state of that people. Your Committee hail, with the most unfeigned satisfaction, the revival of religious discussion with the Jews, which, with the exception of the work of Levi in defence of Judaism, and the able Answer which it received in the Remarks upon it by an Inquirer, may be said to have slept since the days of Bishop Kidder. Being thus revived, it is the earnest wish of your Committee that it may not be suffered again to sleep, until, as they trust at no distant period, it shall be consigned to everlasting rest by the conversion of the whole House of Israel to the faith of their own Messiah.

It has been judged necessary by your Committee to enlarge the plan of the Monthly Publication of the Society: from the 1st of January, a New Series has been commenced, under the title of "Jewish Expositor, and Friend of Israel." Of the execution of this work, it does not become your Committee to say much: they hope it will be made beneficial to the Jews, in drawing their attention to the great truths of Christian Faith: and useful to the cause of the Society amongst Christians, by diffusing information respecting the state of the Ancient People of God. Your Committee cannot but feel, however, that it is of the greatest importance that their Literary Friends, throughout the kingdom, should be sensible of the duty which is imposed upon them, of helping the Editors to render the work as acceptable as possible both to Jews and Christians. The numerous and arduous avocations of the Editors render this more peculiarly necessary; as they are quite unable to devote so much of their own time to the work, as would be requisite to their conducting it without such assistance. The circulation of the Expositor has considerably exceeded that of the former work.

A Selection of Psalms and Hymns has been printed for the use of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel.

EPISCOPAL JEWS' CHAPEL.

The Jewish Converts and Children, under the patronage of the Society, have attended this place of worship; where besides the Two Sermons preached on the Sabbath, there has also been a New Lecture, of a practical nature, instituted on the Wednesday Evening. We cannot say that many of the Unconverted Jews have constantly resorted there, although occasionally some have attended it. The Chapel has been found very acceptable to the Christian Community in that populous neighborhood, and has consequently (exclusive of the rent of the ground on which it stands) defrayed its own expences. Many Christians have been induced, by their attendance there, to feel a lively interest in the Salvation of Israel. The Jewish Children have been publicly catechised at the Chapel on each Sabbath during Lent, in the Catechism of the Established Church, with the Explanation published by the Rev. Basil Woodd; and have given great satisfaction, by the correctness of their answers. The Committee have lately passed a Resolution, which they hope to carry into effect without delay; viz. that a Series of Argumentative Lectures, exclusively addressed to the Jews, demonstrating that Jesus of Nazareth is the true Messiah, shall be preached at this Chapel, on the First Wednesday in each month, by such Clergymen of the Established Church as may be willing to render their services in this important work.

Lectures to Christians on subjects relative to the Jews are preached, by various Clergymen, at Bentinck Chapel, on the Third Thursday, and at St. Swithin's London-Stone, on the Second Tuesday, in each month.— A monthly Lecture has also been preached at the Ely Chapel, and is still continued.

JEW'S BAPTIZED.

Since the last Report, only one adult Jew, and four children have been baptized in the Society's Episcopal Chapel. It grieves your Committee to be obliged to add, that the adult has, since his baptism, in various respects manifested himself to have been unworthy of participating of that ordinance. However painful circumstances of this nature may be, the history of the Church, even in her purest age, teaches us to anticipate their occurrence. While they should lead us to use great caution and circumspection, they ought neither to excite surprise, nor to damp our zeal.— The person here alluded to having manifested those appearances of seriousness which seem to indicate the commencement of the work of Spiritual Regeneration, and having continued to express an earnest desire for baptism, from which he had, for a considerable time, been held back, it was judged improper any longer to deny him the ordinance. In this instance, therefore, it is manifest that no undue precipitation was used, in administering the initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

While what is mentioned above should call forth sensations of sorrow, your Committee are happy to have it in their power to give some information of a more exhilarating nature. It was mentioned in the last Report, that besides the three youth under the immediate charge of the Society, there were several adult Jews in this country who were receiving instruction with a view to the exercise of the Christian Ministry to their Brethren. Your Committee have now the satisfaction to state, for your information, that a friend of the Institution, who is aware that, at present, its funds are not adequate to that purpose, has taken under his charge some respectable young men of the Jewish Nation, who have expressed a desire to be instructed in the principles of the Christian Faith, as Probationers.— They are from various parts of Europe; and such of them as have already or may hereafter manifest decided tokens of piety, and competent talents, it is designed to educate as Missionaries. A door not being at present opened for Mr. Frey's ordination in the Established Church, it has been judged expedient by your Committee to give him a destination which connects him with this establishment. He has, therefore been stationed in the immediate vicinity of the young men above mentioned; and the three youths educating by the society have been removed from the former situation, and placed under his charge, where they have the advantage of all the means of grace provided for their brethren. Another young man, who was baptized some years ago, under the patronage of the Society, and has since been employed in the printing-office, having expressed a desire to become a Missionary, has also been put under the tuition of Mr. Frey, at the expense of a benevolent individual, to whose acquaintance he was introduced in a providential manner. Six of the Probationers, who are receiving instruction as above mentioned, have been admitted to Christian baptism since the last Anniversary; and your Committee have the satisfaction to inform you, that there are among them promising indications of decided piety, and also of competent talents for the vocation of Missionaries.

LANCASTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL OF CHILLICOTHE.

The Lancasterian Sabbath School, some time since established in this place, under the direction of Mr. D. W. HEARN, is now in successful operation. There are upwards of sixty children, who now attend. From the manner in which the school is conducted, and the regular deportment of those who attend, it is confidently hoped that much good by the blessing of Providence, will redound to the rising generation. The teacher has it in view, after some time, to solicit the aid of the regular ministers of the Gospel in this place.

The school is opened and closed with prayer. Then a portion of God's word is read, and some easy practical questions, arising from what has been read, put to the children; and some improvement made of the whole. The children are then examined on the Shorter Catechism; after which, they read some of the Hymns and Songs of Dr. Watts. They again read the word of God; and the School is closed in the manner above mentioned.

It is pleasing to observe, that since the establishment of this School, there is scarcely a boy or girl to be seen near it, in the streets. If any appear, they are pressed to go into the school, or to go home immediately. The consequence is, that any who are idle keep within doors.

Weekly Recorder.

OFFERINGS TO GUNGA.

Mr. William Carey, who is at Cutwa, communicates the following account of savage offerings made to the Ganges:—

On the 24 of March, at the Varoonee Festival, a large concourse of Hindoos assembled from all parts of the adjoining country, to bathe in the Ganges, a village about two miles from Serampore. While the crowd were employed in bathing, an inhabitant of Orissa advanced to the banks of the river, leading in his hand his son, a beautiful boy, of about six years of age. Having anointed his body with turmeric, and surrounded his temples with a garland of flowers, and clothed him in new apparel, he repeated the incantation prescribed by the Shaster; then descending into the river, holding up his son in his arm he said "O Mother Ganges, this child is thine: to thee I offer it." So saying, he cast the little boy into the river, who sunk, and rose no more. The crowd testified their approbation, by crying out, "Haribul!" It appears that, several years back, the parent, being desirous of children promised to offer his first-born to Gunga, should the goddess be propitious to his wishes.

Another man at the same place, having performed the usual ceremonies, to prevent the intervention of his relatives carried his son, a lad about twelve years old, in a boat to the middle of the stream, and there dropped him in. The child struggled for some time, and was happily discovered by some one passing, who rescued it from death.

An infant was also cast into the river by its mother, at the same time; but the relatives recovered it, and carried it home.

Paulinus, when they told him that the Goths had sacked Nola, and plundered him of all he had; lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, "Lord, thou knowest where I have laid up my treasure."

THE TWELFTH REPORT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

[We regret that the limits of our paper will not permit us to give the whole of that valuable Report, containing, together with its appendix, a condensed mass of most important and interesting information respecting the progress of the Bible cause throughout the world; the whole comprised in about 350 pages octavo.

We shall occasionally furnish our readers with as copious a selection of extracts from them as the nature and extent of our publication will permit, without encroaching on other departments. In many instances we shall confine ourselves to a summary statement of the most important facts embraced in those documents.] *CH. HERALD.*

[We purpose to follow the same plan: and must acknowledge ourselves indebted, principally, to the *Christian Herald*, and the *Religious Intelligencer*, for the extracts we may make from said Report.] *MONITOR.*

“For their information respecting Holland, Switzerland, and Germany, your Committee are chiefly indebted to the communications of their Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Steinkopff;—the result of his observations, during a tour which he was induced to undertake in those countries at their request.

“At a General Meeting in Amsterdam in November last, it was finally determined that the seat of the Netherlands Bible Society should be established in that city. Under this general head, upwards of forty Societies are comprised; and the direction of their combined energies is entrusted to a Committee in Amsterdam. Of this National Confederation his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange is the patron. Many Bible Associations have also been formed, and are in a state of progressive advancement. In Amsterdam alone, they amount to twenty-four and are already in a state of active operation.

“To encourage and assist the proceedings of Netherlands Bible Society a large assortment of the Scriptures in various languages has been consigned, in equal proportions, to the cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

“The Grand Duchy of Berg Bible Society has exhibited proofs of the most laudable activity, and promises to become one of the most useful in Germany. It has not only collected large sums, but also established Branch Societies in various parts of the Duchy, as well as an active Auxiliary at Cologne, under the Presidency of Count Ernst Von der Lippe. Its proceedings are in all respects marked with great zeal, and directed by sound judgment and impartiality, the wants of Catholics and Protestants being equally attended to. A donation of 100*l.* presented to this Society by Dr. Steinkopff, proved the means of supplying many soldiers, more especially the sick and wounded in the hospitals with copies of the Scriptures.

“The Prussian Bible Society, formed (as it will be recollected) under the auspices of his Prussian Majesty, and with the patronage of the first Officers of State, entered upon its operations by a pious and animating address to the public; and the vigor and success of its proceedings have corresponded with the expectations which it had excited. In less than a year after its establishment, twelve Auxiliaries were instituted in different parts of the Prussian dominions. In how great a degree their assistance is wanted, may be conceived by the following circumstance, among many others of a similar import, stated in the First Report of the Prussian Bible Society: That among 18,000 German, 7,800 Polish, and 7,000 Lithuanian families in Lithuania, not a single Bible was to be found. It ought to be added, that the disposition to relieve these wants was no less promptly and liberally manifested.

"The following extract from the address before referred to, will exhibit the spirit with which the Prussian Bible Society commenced the exercise of its functions, and show, at the same time, how much may be anticipated from the further progress of this important and promising institution.

"A noble zeal has spread itself among us for political affairs on a grand scale. May we deeply feel that nothing political can be permanent without a Christian foundation! May we, by the furtherance of an institution so intimately connected with the best interests of Christianity, pave the way for a more flourishing state of the Christian Church, and the revival of a truly evangelical spirit. May we, by our deeds, refute all them who deny our being inspired with a general zeal for Christianity!"

"Your Committee have lately assisted this Institution with a donation of £300, for its Silesian Auxiliaries at Breslau, Leignitz and Bunzlau.

"The Hanoverian Bible Society is diligently engaged in obtaining accurate information respecting the want of the Scriptures, in preparing a large edition of them for distribution, and in organizing Auxiliary Societies through the kingdom. This Society is patronized by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and supported by the Ministers of the Crown; and the venerable Pres't. Baron Von Arnswald, now 82, animates its proceedings by his exemplary attention to his concerns.

"The Duchy of Brunswick Bible Society was established on the memorable 18th of June, two days subsequent to the death of the late much lamented Duke, who had signified his intention to become its Patron. This Society is supported by persons of the highest classes, and of the most respectable characters.

"The proceedings of the Wurttemburgh Bible Society have displayed great zeal and activity.

"Among the Catholic population of this kingdom, about 7000 copies of the New Testament have been distributed, with the special sanction of the Episcopal Authority at Elwangen, by the Rev. Leander Van Ess, Catholic Professor of Divinity in the University of Marburg.

"Of the zeal manifested by this learned, pious, indefatigable Professor, in circulating the Scriptures in the Catholic provinces of Germany, it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest admiration.

"More than 60,000 copies of the New Testament have been printed by his exertions, and fresh editions are in the press. His work is carried on under the sanction of Episcopal Authority; and, though the demands on his labors are increasing, they are very generously met by new subscriptions and donations. This distinguished philanthropist has had the happiness to witness the most pleasing fruits of his benevolent exertions, in the improved habits of those among whom the Scriptures have been distributed. Not only individuals, but whole families, have been reformed by the perusal of them. These and other good effects are so visible, that they have produced conviction in some Catholic Clergymen who were formerly hostile to the circulation of the Scriptures, or, who entertained doubts at least, as to its practical utility.

"Professor Van Ess has exhibited, in his own example, a striking proof of a candid and unprejudiced mind, by devoting part of the fund, furnished by this Society, to the supplying of poor Protestants in Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt with Luther's Version of the Scriptures.

"The estimation in which he is held by many, both Catholic and Protestants in Germany, with whom he carries on a very extensive correspondence, is deservedly high.

"A similar tribute of commendation is due to the Catholic Pastor, and President of the Catholic Bible Society at Ratisbon, Regens Witmann, whom Dr. Steinkopff justly designates as the Father of the Fatherless, and a Friend to the Destitute.

"The edition of the New Testament printed by Regens Witmann, has proved very acceptable in some parts of Catholic Germany, where that of Professor Van Ess has not been received. More than 10,000 copies of a former edition have been circulated; and the present demands are so great, that an impression of 20,000 copies will scarcely be sufficient to supply them.

"To these names your Committee will add that of the Rev. John Gossner, of Munich, who has printed and circulated 10,000 copies of the New Testament among the German Catholics, 5,000 of which were disposed of in less than six weeks.

"Your Committee, anxious to encourage the labors of these respectable men, of whose integrity, zeal, and activity, they have received the most satisfactory proofs, have granted to the Rev. Leander Van Ess the sum of 500*l.* in addition to their former grants; to Regens Witmann, 200*l.* to promote the circulation of his New Testament; and to the Rev. John Gossner, to whom Dr. Steinkopff had presented 100*l.*, an additional 200*l.* for the purpose of enabling him to print a second edition of the New Testament.

"Of the Bremen, Hamburg-Altona, and Lubeck Bible Societies, it is sufficient to say, that they are in full activity, and have proved highly beneficial within their respective departments. *To be continued.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Christian Herald, from Bristol, Eng.

Mr. Pinkerton has been in the Crimea to a large colony of Jews, where they have a college, with a Principal Rabbi, named Aaron, to whom he explained the object of his mission as an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was received with open arms, and informed that they were anxious to receive the Christian Scriptures. He presented to them the Gospel of Matthew, and the Epistle to the Hebrews. They were astonished and delighted on reading them, devoting day and night thereto during his stay.

Euclid (the disciple of Socrates) having offended a brother of his, the brother cried out in a rage, "Let me die, if I am not revenged on you, one time or other." To whom Euclid replied, with a sweetness next to Christian, "And let me die if I do not soften you by my kindnesses, and make you love me as well as ever."

Mr. Hervey, being in company with a person who was paying him some compliments on account of his writings, replied laying his hand to his breast, "O, Sir, you would not strike the sparks of applause, if you knew how much corrupt tinder I have within."

A REAL FACT.

Mr. S. said to Mr. N. (both infidels) "There is one thing which mars all the pleasures of my life. "Ah!" says the other, "What is that?" "Why, I am afraid that the Bible is true! if I could know for certain, that Death were an eternal sleep, I should be happy.—My joy would be complete! But here is the thorn that stings me! this is the sword that pierces my very soul.—If the Bible is true, I am lost forever. Every prospect is gone! All is gone! and I am lost forever!!!

Mr. S. was just entering on a voyage—sailed not long after—was shipwrecked, and doubtless lost with all the horrors of an awakened conscience.

THEATRICAL DEFEAT.

It is stated in a Pittsburgh paper of the 12th instant, that the Theatre in that city had been open nearly a fortnight; and the managers, though they had used every exertion to please in the selection of their pieces, had not been able to pay the contingent expenses of the House.

This fact deserves to be recorded and published. It is highly honorable to the taste and character of that city. It shews that the inhabitants are not disposed, in a wanton and prodigal manner, to waste their time and money on amusements, which are not only unprofitable, but highly pernicious in a moral point of view. Their conduct in neglecting the theatre, is worthy of general imitation. If the inhabitants of all our cities and towns were to conduct in the same way, one great cause of licentiousness and immorality would cease to operate. Theatres, probably, would soon be converted into academies and churches, and stage-players forced to abandon their unlawful profession, and turn their attention to some other business for sustenance.

Chillicothe Weekly Recorder.

INDEPENDENT KENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lexington, on the 24th October, it was unanimously resolved, that it was expedient to form a Bible Society of this denomination. A constitution was read and unanimously adopted.—At a meeting held on the 21st of October, Isaac Shelby was elected President—James Johnson, Robert Cloud, and John Bradford, Vice Presidents—Wm. Morton, Treasurer—and William Maclean, Secretary.

ib.

A martyr was asked, whether he did not love his wife and children, who stood weeping by him? "Love them? yes," said he "if all the world were gold, and at my disposal, I would give it all, for the satisfaction of living with them, though it were in a prison. Yet, in comparison of Christ, I love them not."

Luther had this passage in his last will and testament: "Lord God, I thank thee, for that thou hast been pleased to make me a poor and indigent man upon earth. I have neither house, nor land, nor money, to leave behind me. Thou hast given me wife and children; whom I now restore to thee. Lord, nourish, teach and preserve them, as thou hast me."

Our readers will recollect that the following Enigma was published on the blue cover of the Monitor, No. 2, of the present volume, together with a request of the writer, that an answer in verse should be presented for publication. An answer has accordingly been presented, accompanied by a request that the Enigma itself should be republished, on the ground that there has been a considerable accession of subscribers, owing to the change in the form of the work—with which we readily comply.

AN ENIGMA.

Far in the East an ancient fabric stood,
Hard by the banks of a majestic flood;
There dwelt a Preacher, as we understand,
Though good, not great, yet by the Lord's
command,
He preached repentance to a guilty soul
Till tears of anguish down his cheeks did
roll;
Though multitudes stood round, he only
heard
The voice that cried, "Behold the way's
prepar'd,
"Repent, O sinner, and in Christ believe,
"Or else God's pardon you can ne'er re-
ceive."
Although he did fulfil God's holy word,

And never did by sin offend the Lord;
Although he preach'd repentance to the
heart,
Yet God to him did ne'er his grace impart.
His clothing rare no kind of cloth com-
pos'd,
No skins of beasts did e'er his frame en-
close;
No hair was plaited to adorn his back,
Yet of warm clothing he did never lack.
Although he never did a sin commit,
Yet in Christ's Kingdom he shall never sit;
When the last trumpet thro' the earth shall
sound,
He still shall sleep within the burning
ground.

THE ANSWER.

The following lines are an attempt to answer the Enigma, published at the close of the Christian's Monitor, No. 2. The writer observes, that he does not consider that either the temple, or the palace of the high-priest, were built so near to any considerable stream, as to warrant either the epithet "hard by," or "near its banks"; yet he could think of no other, to which the circumstances alluded to, would so well apply, as to the river Jordan, which is supposed to be about twenty-five miles distant. The brook Kidron is much nearer, but cannot with propriety be called "majestic"; and the Mediterranean is much farther distant than either of those mentioned.

In Salem's happy land,
Majestic Jordan flow'd;
And near its banks, in former times,
Two ancient fabrics stood.

A palace for the priest,
A temple built for God;
In *this* the Jews resort to pray,
In *that*, arraign the Lord.

Insulted by his foes,
Deserted by his friends,
Emanuel, our Saviour, Christ,
A royal prisoner, stands.

Peter had been forewarn'd,
That ere the cock should crow,
He would his Master's name deny,
His Saviour's cause forego.

And now the trial came,
Presumptuous Peter swore,
The man, of whom ye speak so much,
I never knew before.

The cock's loud signal now,
In his convicted ear,

Echoes the lie; the Saviour looks,
And Peter weeps sincere.

The fowl was small in size,
His flesh, delicious food;
With confidence, we then pronounce
The *little* preacher "good."

No need of "plaited hair"
His forehead to adorn;
No need of "cloth, or skins of beasts,"
To keep his body warm.

His gay and shining plumes,
The richest dress excel,
Which, by their texture fine and soft,
The pinching cold, repel.

Thus God provides for birds,
And they obey his voice;
But souls immortal only can,
With Christ, and saints, rejoice.

Here then, we plainly see
A feather'd preacher sent,
Devoid of speech, yet calling loud,
"Thou guilty man, repent."

The preacher thus describ'd, we change the verse,
 And Peter's guilt, and penitence, rehearse.
 Oft had he seen Christ's miracles of grace,
 And once transfigured, saw his shining face;
 Once had he heard a voice from Heaven, proclaim;
 "This is my Son belov'd! revere his name!"
 Oft had his lips confess'd, that CHRIST was LORD,
 And once to save Him, rashly drew his sword.
 All this was seen, and heard confess'd, and done;
 All this, and more of Christ, had Peter known.
 The self-assur'd disciple promis'd fair—
 No further proof requir'd that God was there;
 And sooner than His sacred name deny,
 This zealous Christian boasted he would die.
 But O! the sad reverse! presumptuous man,
 Thy faith how frail! thy confidence how vain!
 One fleeting night records thy promise made,
 Thy glowing ardor; and thy treach'rous deed.
 Thou didst, with perjury, profane God's laws,
 Abjure thy Saviour, and desert his cause;
 But now, a loud shrill voice arrests thine ear,
 And quickly flows the penitential tear;—
 Thy Saviour turns his pitying eye, awhile,
 And seals thy pardon, with a gracious smile.

REFLECTION.

If Peter, who had evidence so bright,
Such faith, that he had seen the promis'd LIGHT,
 If *he* prov'd false, who gave *such* proof of love,
 Who dare *presume*, more faithful he shall prove?
 If from a screaming fowl, conviction flies,
 Let none the smallest means of grace despise;
 And if one penitent has been restor'd
 Let none *despair*, who truly seek the Lord.

From the Religious Remembrances.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a public notice inviting a meeting of those who felt an interest in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States, a large and highly respectable assemblage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and its vicinity, convened at Washington Hall, South Third-street, on Saturday afternoon the 7th inst.

The Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chief Justice, was called to the Chair, and JOHN BACON, was appointed Secretary.

The business of the Meeting was opened by Charles Chauncey, Esq. who in a forcible, impressive and energetic address, adverted to the efficacy, of the system embraced by the friends of humanity on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain, but more especially to that of the Abbe Sicard, in

France, in giving instruction to the Deaf and Dumb and delineated in terms, of much feeling, the necessity there was for establishing, in the U. States, a Seminary where our unfortunate fellow citizens of the same class, might derive the benefits so essential to the formation of their intercourse with Society, and the advancement of their own happiness.

Mr. Laurent Clerc, a deaf and dumb pupil of the humane Abbe Sicard, attended the Meeting, and presented by his friend Mr. Gallaudet, the following Address, composed and written by himself in the English language, the study of which he commenced only in June last.

[Here follows the address.]

A number of questions were proposed to Mr. Clerc by the Ladies and Gentlemen present, in writing and by signs, which were answered by him in writing, with a promptitude rarely equalled by those possessing the full command of their speech. Among others were the following:

By what means do you judge whether the operations of your mind are similar to those of persons who can hear and speak?

I can express my own ideas by writing, and as what I write is what you speak, I can judge that I possess the same faculties of the mind as you do.

What are your ideas of Music, and of sounds in general?

I have no accurate idea of every thing that relates to the sense of hearing; but if I may judge from what I have been told, and what I have read, I may say that Music is a concert of various sounds, emanated either from the voice, or from some instrument, and which forms a most agreeable harmony for the persons endowed with the sense of hearing—Sound is the feeling of the organs of hearing, struck and moved by the agitation of clinking bodies; and which are causing an agreeable or disagreeable sensation on the ear.

What is Virtue?

Virtue in its proper sense is efficiency, the vigor, the faculty, the power of acting, which exists in all natural bodies according to their gratifications and proportions.

In the figurative sense, Virtue is the rectitude, the integrity, the disposition, the habit of the soul to do good and to follow what divine and human laws as well as reason dictate.

What is fear.

Fear is the state of a person who is in a great emotion occasioned by the presence of a danger, or by the imagination of its approaching.

Are the Deaf and Dumb sensible of their misfortune, or do they think all others are in the same situation with themselves?

Those who know how to write do not think they are unhappy; but those who are not instructed are sensible of their misfortune, and are often jealous of the happiness of their other companions.

Have the Deaf and Dumb before their instruction any idea of a future state?

Those who have been educated have an idea of it: but those who have never been instructed do not know what is a future state, and believe they die as animals die.

WM. TILGEMAN, Chairman.

JOHN BACON, Sec'y.

I know myself to be a child of God, and an heir of glory," said Mr. Hart, on his death-bed; adding, "Judas was lost, that the Scripture might be fulfilled: but the Scripture would not be fulfilled, if I should not be saved."

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SANGERFIELD, DECEMBER 30, 1816.

One material advantage in changing the character of this paper, we apprehend, many of our readers do not realize.—Weekly papers go free of postage from one publisher to an other; but monthly Magazines do not. When we commenced the publication of the Christian's Monitor, our dependance for religious intelligence, was principally upon a few monthly Magazines: but now the matter is materially changed—almost all our dependance is on weekly papers. Three of the former description have discontinued, and many of the latter have risen up in their room.—And furthermore, many of our common newspapers do of late contain much religious Intelligence. The alteration, therefore, puts it in our power to collect a mass of intelligence from every quarter, with but trifling expense. We hope that this consideration, will reconcile the matter to even those few who, otherwise are not pleased with the alteration. It would indeed be pleasing to us to have every individual make choice of the new form.—Nevertheless, if there are any who cannot be reconciled to it they shall have the old, although it will be considerable to our disadvantage to alter for them. Or if any should consent to have the new form, and receive them only, all stitched in monthly numbers, this will be agreeable to us, if we know who would have them so.

The Electors of this State & of Rhode-Island and Maryland, have given their votes for JAMES MONROE for President and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS as Vice-President. (Some of the electors of Maryland were federal, but did not attend) Massachusetts and Conn. have given theirs for RUFUS KING as President, and JOHN E. HOWARD of Maryland for Vice-President, except part of the votes of the latter State, were for another man for Vice-President.

A writer in the Plattsburg Republican, anticipating a new Governor for this state in the room of our present Governor whom he supposes will be Vice-President; on the question "Who shall be our next Governor," concludes his piece by naming and pointing out the good qualities of DR. WILLIAM CLINTON to fill the office.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Every body knows that there is great distress in the Suburbs and in the neighborhood of the Town, but it is not thought so terrible as it really is. Last evening after seven o'clock a person came in to inform me that a woman by the name of Be-

lean and three small female children were on the point of perishing with hunger and cold if they had not immediate assistance. This report, like many others, seemed to be exaggerated: I went to see them, being informed that the eldest of the three unfortunate children was so chilled with frost as to be unable to move. I found her dead! The mother and the two other Children were in danger of experiencing a similar fate when they were removed to a neighboring house.—Palace, 27th Nov. 1816.

The deaths in Charleston S. C. for one year ending on the 1st of October last, were 876, of which 332 were whites, and 544 coloured and blacks.—483 males and 393 females—567 adults and 309 children, 149 of consumption, and 146 fevers—4 over 100 years of age—29 from 80 to 90, and 2 from 90 to 100. The greatest number of deaths in any month was in May and smallest in November.

Three men were lately executed in England, for forgery; and, what was remarkable, of two of them it was their wedding, and of the third, his birth day.

QUICK TRAVELLING—A. M. Richard, lately ascended 8000 feet in a balloon in Germany, and after traversing the air 36 English miles, descended in an hour and 45 minutes.

COMMUNICATION.

An act worthy of imitation.—On the 4th inst. about twenty young ladies of the middle parish in Granville, met at the house of Deacon Elihu Adkins, and made about fifty garments for children, of different sorts and sizes, from cloth and old clothes, which were collected for the purpose:—These, together with a number of pairs of shoes and other articles, were sent to poor families in the parish. Thus a number of families, who were almost destitute, are furnished with comfortable clothing for the winter, with but little expense or injury to any one. *Conn. Courant.*

The body of a man of color, supposed to be Andrew Johnson, was found on the 11th inst on a hay-mow in a barn, in the north part of this city, which to appearance had lain there several months, as it was almost decayed. Verdict of the jury, that he came to his death by accident or by the Providence of God.

ib.

DIED.—At Saybrook, Conn. Mrs. Zeraviah Nott, aged 89, relict of Deac. Josiah Nott.

At East Haddam, Mr. Jabez Warner, aged 97.

At New-Haven, Mr. Richard Cutler, 37.

Crimes.—Thefts, Robberies and other crimes, have become extremely frequent in almost every considerable city and town of the union. In New-York a gentleman had a valuable watch taken from his pocket while standing in the post-office enquiring for letters.

In the case of *Quay vs. Eagle Insurance Company* for damages in consequence of a loss by fire, the verdict was for the Defendant. It was proved that the Plaintiff set fire to the building. The speeches of Messrs. Emmet and Colden, for the respective parties, are said to have been very able.

ARGUS SUMMARY.

A committee have reported in the common council of New-York, in favor of appropriating the ground between the city hall and the old alms house for a botanic garden.

James Smith, of Baltimore, has petitioned congress, that provision be made by law for transmitting vaccine matter from his institution to every part of the U. S. free of expense.

Gen. Coffee has concluded a treaty with the Choctaws, and obtained a cession of all their territory east of the Tombigbee, for which the U. States, are to pay 120,000 dollars, in twenty annual payments.

The Dutch expedition, sent out to reconquer Java, arrived at its destination in June, though the British continued to hold possession.

Cannibals—The fact has been proven before the Asiatic society, that the Dhatta tribe, in the island of Sumatra, make a practice of eating their prisoners of war. It is derived from Capt. Canning, who was employed on a diplomatic mission to that island.

The shop of Hall and Kingsbury, at Canadaigua, has been burnt. Loss stated at 3,000 dolls.

The U. S. government have ordered indemnification to be made to Messrs. Gelston and Schenck in the case of the ship *American Eagle*.

It is mentioned as a report in a London paper, that a correspondence had been intercepted between the court of Vienna and Bonaparte, and that the Austrian commissioner had been detected in an attempt to effect Bonaparte's escape.

The Russians are making great efforts to augment their navy. Several ships of the line and frigates are building.

Charles Ridgely is re-elected Governor of Maryland.

A meeting has been called in Otsego, to organize a county agricultural society.

The Weather—On the 2d, 3d and 4th inst. the weather was so extremely cold at Montreal, that the thermometer stood at 6, 3

and 1 deg. below 0. This is 13 deg. colder than we have seen indicated by the thermometer in Albany. At Savannah, on the 29th Nov. the thermometer stood at 78.

The Gazette informs us, that 163 dollars were collected on the first inst. in the church Chapel-street, for the benefit of the Ladies' Society.

A Caution—Several cattle have died in the neighborhood of Northampton, in consequence of having been fed with damaged corn.

Mr Gray having declined standing as a candidate for governor in Massachusetts, the republicans have nominated Maj. Gen. DEATHORN as a candidate for that office.

A schooner of 120 tons was launched on the 28th Nov. at Cincinnati, on the Ohio. She was to be laden with pork and flour, and sent down the river.

James P. Preston is elected Governor of Virginia. This gentleman was a colonel in the army, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cryslers farm.

Gen. Scott is stated to be employed in compiling a book on the camp police.

SANGERFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this School inform the public, that the Second Quarter of Mr. PHILLO GRIDLEY's teaching, will commence on Monday the 6th of January next. Mr. Gridley came to this School highly recommended by Doct. Backus, Professor Norton, and others of the Faculty and Students of Hamilton College. The Trustees now have the pleasure of saying to the public, that the encomiums bestowed by them were not misplaced. Gentlemen who may wish to fit their sons for College, or to give them a grammatical education, will find it to their advantage to place them under his care. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms, in good families in the neighborhood. The Trustees pledge themselves, that every exertion on their part shall be used to preserve the good conduct and moral deportment of all Scholars that may attend the School Dec. 23, 1816.

JAMES L. PALMER,
HENRY HEARSEY,
JEREMIAH CLARK,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
EDWARD TRASK,
FEUBEN TOWER,

Trustees.

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